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III ARMY COMMANDER OPPOSES LEGALIZATION OF PCB

PY022117 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1235 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 31 Jan (TELAM)--Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques, commander of the III Army Corps, said yesterday that he is against a possible legalization of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB).

During an interview granted to the press of Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul, where III Army headquarters are located, General Ferreira Marques said that due to his Christian and democratic background, he does not accept a possible legalization of the Communist Party.

He stressed: I believe that if that party came to power someday it would destroy what we have always preserved and defended--freedom.

On a possible dialogue between the government, the opposition and the military, General Ferreira Marques said: All types of dialogue should exist, but they should always be pursued through appropriate channels.

General Ferreira Marques pointed out: I think that such an initiative may lead toward a climate of conflicts which would of course contradict the principle of military institutions, which is precisely the agreement of points of view.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO VISITS FRANCE, PORTUGAL

For reportage on Brazilian President Figueiredo's visits to Paris and Lisbon, see the France and Portugal sections of the 3 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

PLANNING MINISTER RETURNS--According to his press advisers, Planning Minister Delfim Netto yesterday returned to Brazil from Paris and will be resting at his farm in Sao Paulo State until next Monday. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Feb 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT BANISHES COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

PY032041 Paris AFP in Spanish 0602 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Antofagasta, Chile, 2 Feb (AFP)--Twenty members of the clandestine Communist Party who have been operating in this northern Chilean port were banished today to small and faraway places in the central and southern zones of the country.

The group, which includes four women, has been on trial for 7 months by a court made up of civilians, and was charged with carrying out propaganda activities against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet. According to the decision of the judges, the confinement of these persons to the assigned places will last between 541 days and 3 years.

During the past 3 months the government has confined another 127 Chileans, most of them students, without trial exercising its discretionary power to impose this sanction for a maximum of 3 months.

CATHEDRAL OCCUPIED BY POOR PEOPLE ON HUNGER STRIKE

PY031555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that a group of people from a poor district of the Chilean capital began a hunger strike in the metropolitan cathedral in protest against their poor living conditions.

The church was occupied at the same time that 30 homeless people left the Swedish Embassy where they had been on a hunger strike for 19 days.

The group who entered the cathedral, made up of 11 women and 4 men, belong to the 22 July housing camp located in a suburban area south of the capital.

The camp, made up of poor temporary houses, has become a center of unrest in the last 6 months due to the various actions and hunger strikes carried out by the people to call the attention of the military government to obtain decent houses, said leaders of the camp.

These people have obtained the support of the Catholic Church, a situation which recently created friction between government spokesmen and church officials.

The occupants of the cathedral indicated that they will continue their hunger strike until next Thursday.

MINISTRY ASKS ABOUT CHILEANS ARRESTED IN PERU

PY031322 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has requested from the Chilean Embassy in Lima information about the arrest of three Chilean citizens. They are Maria Dolores Bianchi Torres, Silvia Jimenez Izquierdo and Carmen Razuri Cobarrubias. They were arrested in connection with a terrorist attack in Cusco yesterday.

One person was killed in the incident. An Argentine named Hector Matiani or Hector Malvano died when dynamite placed on a parade ground to destroy a flag pole exploded. The police then arrested two Argentines and an unidentified woman, as well as the Chileans, who have no police record.

The Foreign Ministry has requested from the Chilean Embassy an urgent report on the three Chileans arrested.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS DIVISION WITHIN M-19 GROUP

PA032208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Feb (EFE)--The deepest division ever has begun recently to emerge within Colombia's guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19], one of the most active in Latin America, due to differences of opinion among its top leaders regarding past urban action and future plans.

A clandestine communique sent to the international news agencies in Bogota reports that a deep division has arisen between the rank and file coordinator [coordinadora de base] and Jaime Bateman Cayo, top leader of the guerrilla organization, who is currently in hiding.

The guerrilla organization, which proclaims it is the armed branch of the leftist political party National Popular Alliance, founded by former general Rojas Pinilla, announces that Bateman Cayo will be called to give a report at the 8th meeting of the M-19, which will be held soon.

The rank and file coordinator, who is not identified, claims responsibility for the M-19's last three operations. The abduction of Senator Simon Bossa Lopez and U.S. citizen Chester Allen Bitterman was carried out because of a disagreement with Bateman Cayo's statements.

It also announces that it has never agreed with the presidential candidacy of Jaime Bateman Cayo, which was launched less than 4 weeks ago in Bogota, and much less with the partial amnesty for rebels proposed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The rank and file coordinator, which signed the most recent M-19 pamphlets sent to the local and foreign media, also announces the resumption of old operation plans similar to those carried out several years ago.

These include the 1976 abduction and murder of Jose Raquel Mercado Martinez, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia, and in early 1979, the theft of 5,000 weapons from a military arsenal in northern Bogota.

When Mercado Martinez was kidnapped, the M-19 sent the media photographs of him in captivity and, less than 1 week ago, it repeated the operation and sent the photograph of the American, Chester Allen Bitterman, who was kidnapped on 12 January in Bogota.

According to the pamphlet, the division within the M-19 arose following statements made in Bogota newspapers by Bateman Cayo to kidnapped reporters, in which he analyzed the guerrilla organization's ideological and operative action.

Last week, this division deepened when the superior command, of which Bateman Cayo, Ivan Marino Ospina and Carlos Toledo Plata are members, announced that it rejected the abduction of Bitterman, which it attributed to the national rank and file coordinator.

The M-19 began to decline in 1979 following the theft of weapons from a military arsenal here when the army arrested more than 100 of its members, among them theater director Carlos Duplat San Juan, who is currently being tried along with more than 200 guerrillas.

MOSQUERA CHAUX SWORN IN AS ACTING PRESIDENT

PA040431 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Under strict military control, presidential designate Victor Mosquera Chaux was sworn into office today as acting president of the republic. With pomp and maximum security, only diplomatic representatives and members of the legislative assembly went to the Oval Room to attend the swearing-in of the acting president.

In an unprecedented decision, the news media were kept in the wings of the legislative rooms by presidential order. The measure was received angrily by the various media and several of them refused to highlight aspects of the ceremony.

In a framework of severe criticism by private and labor sectors of his economic and social policies, with just over one-half of his mandate completed, Julio Cesar Turbay will temporarily leave his post tomorrow to undergo an eye operation in the United States.

During his 7-day absence, Turbay will be replaced by veteran politician Victor Mosquera Chaux, 61, in a ceremony which took place at the legislature today. [sentence as heard]

Some hours before his departure, the president was assured of complete support from the military, who pledged their loyalty to him during his short absence. Also on the eve of his departure, the industrial sector linked to the Federation of Metallurgical Industries severely criticized Turbay's economic policies, because in its opinion, while the government is doing fine, the country is faring badly.

REJECTION OF 'GUARANTOR' STATUS OF MEDIATORS

Roldos'Explanation

PA031519Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] President Jaime Roldos appeared before a crowd last night in San Francisco Square to voice support for the actions taken by the Ecuadorean Government and Armed Forces in the present circumstances. Before delivering his speech, Roldos made the following statements to the press:

[Begin recording] [Roldos] (?This is one of the most) sublime moments and is the expression of a people who support their government's unwavering determination not to take a single step backward.

[Question] What else are you asking from the Ecuadorean people, Mr President?

[Answer] This same determination and presence, because with this valor and this determination Ecuador will uphold, as it has always done, its inalienable territorial rights.

[Question] What can you tell us about the decision of the guarantors who (?apparently demanded to be present) in the border area?

[Answer] Ecuador has at no time recognized their status as guarantors. It has clearly and categorically stated that it accepts them as friendly countries and not as guarantors of anything. In this sense, just as it made a proposal in the case of Colombia and Venezuela so there could be peace, just as in the case of the holy father and the Spanish king--under the same conditions, without granting them the status of guarantors, Ecuador has outlined the case to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States. So I wish to state categorically that according to the Defense Ministry reports Ecuador is maintaining a presence in the Condor Mountains; that Ecuador is holding the posts of Machinaz and Mayayco and that it is present in the area of Paquisha, where there are indeed Peruvian paratroopers.

This is the situation, but the government--as I said last night and will say again a thousand times--is bent on defending our country's territorial integrity.

[Question] How is your spirit, Mr President?

[Answer] High as always, gentlemen. [end recording]

Secretary General Statement

PA031936 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Ecuador accepted a cease-fire with the intercession of Argentina, Chile, Brazil and the United States as friendly nations but never as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, Dr Orlando Alcivar, secretary general of the Public Administration, reported.

[Begin recording] [Alcivar] Gentlemen of the press, it is necessary to set forth expressly on behalf of the national government that Ecuador accepted the cease-fire with the intercession of Argentina, Chile, Brazil and the United States as friendly nations--and I insist, as friendly nations--and never as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

Precisely in a note on 1 February, acting Foreign Minister Mario Aleman addressed the ambassadors of the aforementioned nations clearly stating that Ecuador says yes and appreciates the four nations' statement that sending the note does not involve prejudice regarding the way these nations are viewed; in other words Ecuador's position on this matter is totally clear and the representatives of the aforementioned nations said in turn in their reply to our foreign minister that their attitude responded solely to their status as friends and not to anything else.

Therefore, to state, as Peru is doing, that Ecuador accepted the work of the guarantors is totally false. Ecuador accepted these nations intercession as friendly nations, I repeat. [End recording]

Protest by President Roldos

PA040415 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Quito, 3 Feb (AFP)--President of the Republic Jaime Roldos expressed his protest over the way in which the United States presented itself to the OAS foreign ministers consultation meeting, assuming the role of guarantor, and not as a friend.

The protest was submitted to Raymond Gonzalez, U.S. ambassador in Quito, by phone once these circumstances were known.

A communique delivered at the Government Palace reports that President Roldos clearly noted "that the United States and its mediation offer in the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict was accepted and answered affirmatively considering it is a friendly nation, with which Ecuador maintains cordial relations. But at no time was its role as a guarantor accepted because Ecuador has fully shown that such a procedure neither responds to the facts nor to justice."

Roldos noted that "at no time has Ecuador accepted an offer of any guarantor that it maintains relations with the American countries due to their condition as friends and fellow members of an international organization such as the OAS."

PERU-ECUADOR BORDER GUARANTORS BEGIN NEW TALKS

PY032052 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Feb (AFP)--The representatives of the guarantor countries of the Ecuadorean-Peruvian peace protocol began a meeting here today to study the development of the situation between the two countries. According to Foreign Ministry spokesman Jose Vicente Pimentel, who did not give any further details on the meeting, the talks began at 1800 GMT. The meeting is presided over by Acting Foreign Minister Jose Clemente Baena Soares and is attended by Argentine representative Oscar Camilion, Chilean representative Fernando Zegers and U.S. representative Robert Sayre.

GUARANTOR OBSERVERS ARRIVE IN CONFLICT AREA

PY040038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2358 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 3 Feb (TELAM)--The commission of military observers of the four guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro treaty today verified the cease-fire in the zone of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border which was invaded by Ecuadorean troops, Justice Minister Felipe Osterling, who is acting foreign minister, reported today. He added that the military attaches of Argentina, Brazil, chile and the United States arrived today at PV-22 [Puesto de Vigilancia--observation post] which is known in Peru as the false Paquisha, and later visited PV-3 and PV-4, which are located on the eastern watershed of the El Condor Mountain Range.

One hour before reaching PV-22, the military observers arrived by helicopter in Chaves Valdivia in the Comaina River region. Osterling expressed his hope that the military observers would make an accurate report to the world after verifying the real facts, that is, that Peru never invaded foreign territory, as the government has emphatically asserted all along.

Further on Observers

PY032202 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1804 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Feb (LATIN)--Independent military observers flew to the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border today to supervise compliance with the cease-fire which was ordered after 5 days of armed clashes between the two countries.

Diplomatic sources reported that a team of experts has left Lima and another team has left Quito to rendezvous in the area of conflict in the El Condor Mountain Range, 250 kilometers inland from the Pacific coast.

The number of casualties during the 5 days of combat is not known as yet, although both sides admit casualties. A Peruvian journalist's newspaper report said that 45 wounded Peruvian soldiers were evacuated to Iquitos, but this report has not been confirmed by military spokesmen.

Peruvian military spokesmen also said that the cease-fire is being strictly observed by Peruvian forces, who have instructions to retaliate should they be attacked. Diplomatic sources said that the observers team which departed Lima was duly briefed, with the aid of maps and pictures, by the Peruvian military command.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS OF NEW CLASHES

PA040450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0439 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 3 Feb (AFP)--Reports about a new armed incident on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border were denied here tonight by a Foreign Ministry spokesman. According to the reports, an Ecuadorean plane today bombed the post of Vado Grande, killing seven Peruvian Republican Guards.

The place is located in the Andean area of the border, in Atabaca Province, Piura Department. No incidents have been reported in that sector during the current Peruvian-Ecuadorean crisis.

Meanwhile, the military attaches of the Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean, and U.S. Embassies returned to Lima tonight. As representatives the guarantor nations of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border treaty, they visited the El Condor Mountain Range area, the scene of the clashes which occurred on Friday through Sunday. The observers confirmed the cease-fire in the area. They will submit a report to the meeting of the guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio protocol which is underway in Brazil.

ARGENTINES, CHILEANS ARRESTED AS TERRORISTS FREED

PY031327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0556 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Feb (AFP)--It has been officially reported that three Argentines and two Chileans who were arrested in Cusco, in the southeastern area of this country, reportedly for being involved in terrorist activities, were released today after they were found innocent.

The chief of the Cusco police investigations department, Adelmo Arco, discounted their participation in an attack during which an Argentine, Alberto Malvano, died yesterday.

Arco said that it has been proven that Malvano and the three other Argentines arrived in Cusco last Saturday. The following day, they met the two Chileans in a restaurant.

When they were returning to their hotels, they crossed the city's parade ground where they noticed smoke and sparks coming from a box. Malvano picked it up and the device exploded killing him.

The Argentines who have been released are: Hector Pereira, Enrique Paracohaki and an unidentified woman. The Chileans are Silvia Jimenez and Maria Bianchi.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER--Ion Popescu, Romanian deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology, arrived in Lima yesterday. He will have meetings with Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa and Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Feb 81 PY]

LEBANESE EMBASSY TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED BY STUDENTS

PA032154 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (AFP)--A group of almost 60 Mexican students today occupied the Lebanese Embassy to demand support for improvements in their education.

The youths invaded the gardens of the embassy, cut off the electricity and chanted student slogans to Lebanese Ambassador Hani al-Amin.

Information obtained by AFP indicates that the students from a teachers college want to pressure the Lebanese ambassador to use his good offices so that the Mexican Government will grant them scholarships.

A weeping female employee of the embassy said that "the youths entered the embassy by deceiving the police guards, claiming that they wanted tourism pamphlets."

For his part, the Lebanese ambassador got in touch with the Foreign Secretariat and asked Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda for help.

Gen Arturo Durazo, chief of the Mexico City Police, was also notified of the occupation of the embassy.

Peaceful End of Occupation

PA040004 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (EFE)--The Lebanese Embassy was vacated at 1710 (2310 GMT) by the students who had taken it over peacefully early this afternoon.

The students are now heading for the Education Secretariat to meet with the authorities to present their problems to them.

PEMEX: NO SECRET OIL DEAL REACHED WITH CUBA

PA032246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1005 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (EFE)--Mexico has not reached any secret oil agreement with Cuba, a spokesman for Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) told EFE yesterday.

He said that Mexico and Cuba have in fact signed an agreement whereby this country will conduct oil prospecting on the ocean shelf of the Caribbean nation, but he noted that this agreement is of public knowledge.

"It is false," the spokesman said, "that we have discussed any Mexican-Cuban oil cooperation in a "secret" manner as was reported by a U.S. newspaper.

The official Pemex spokesman noted that it is also "false" that Mexico is sending Cuba foreign-made equipment for oil prospecting and drilling operations.

He held that this country, according to Cuban needs, might in the future provide Cuba with "Mexican-made" oil equipment and material.

Also, he said that the agreements which were signed last December are still not in effect, but that the first phase will be implemented this month, although a firm date has not been set as yet.

The agreements, he concluded, encompass oil prospecting, drilling, technical cooperation and the purchase and sale of different products.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER VIEWS POLITICAL PROBLEMS

PA020057 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Interview with Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes during second eastern cattlemen's meeting in Chepo--recorded]

[Text] The National Guard will insist that the canal treaties be fulfilled, regardless of the cost, Lieutenant Colonel Paredes said in an interview with Televisora Nacional. He also mentioned the existence of a political weariness, the consequences of government exhaustion and the need to give the people the right to vote.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the attitude of the National Guard General Staff toward the reorganization of President Royo's cabinet?

[Answer] We, in the General Staff, naturally evaluated the steps given by the president in his cabinet reorganization. Rather than analyzing the persons, we analyzed the need for change. People need changes and it seems that the people have been demanding changes. It was in the air. The changes came with the beginning of the year so we fully approve of the steps taken by the president without getting involved in personal matters. We believe the president acted correctly in making these changes.

[Question] Along the same lines, after 12 years of this process could we say there is a political weariness among the people?

[Answer]This is quite a question. My answer personally, is that this is true. All regimes become exchausted after a time. Leadership is exhausting. Twelve years have passed and we are no exception. There is exhaustion but it must be weighed against the many conquests attained during these past 12 years. We must make an inventory of achievements such as the recovery of the canal territory and other social conquests which we cannot list at this moment. We must weigh the conquests of these past 12 years against the exhaustion of a regime. In Panama there has been an exhaustion of power but we have achievements to show for it.

[Question] Some sectors, the private sector for example, have said that the country must enter the production stage leaving party politics aside. What is your opinion of this, considering that we shall have elections in the near future?

[Answer] We, all the General Staff, believe that politics cannot prevail over production of all sorts. Production must have priority, regardless of the country and this is the case in Panama. What happens is that people are not satisfied only by material benefits. The time comes when the people also need to satisfy their political needs. If this is true, then we can sacrifice the production process a little and give the people this right to vote according to their conscience. Lose or win, it is at least satisfied. But if you deprive the people of their right to vote they will explode sooner or later.

[Question] Finally, the canal treaties, signed by President Carter and General Torrijos, have entered a difficult stage in their implementation and there have been many complaints by Panama regarding the U.S. attitude toward the letter and spirit of the treaties. What is the General Staff feeling in this respect and what attitude can the National Guard assume if this U.S. policy persists?

[Answer] There have been problems in the implementation of the treaties, but we, with a very positive spirit have concluded that most of the problems are due to the bureaucratic system of what is called the U.S. establishment, which is unwieldly. Also there has just occurred a transition in command at the U.S. Presidency.

It is true some politicians, U.S. politicians that is, would like to annul the Torrijos-Carter treaties. However, that is a serious country. Note that their electoral process is serious. When it has been decided who is to be president, this is respected and the Presidency is transferred properly.

Their commitments are also involved in the transition process. However we hope that since there will be a more positive attitude, we shall attain understanding and respect.

This spirit prevails in our dealings with the U.S. military. They are more flexible, less bureaucratic. However, they are subordinate to civilian power in the United States and there is some delay. Nevertheless they do everything possible to keep these violations of the agreements from happening. It is true that this situation exists and the National Guard is completely patient and observant. We have protested to the military and most of the time they are very willing to amend mistakes.

However, if there were open violations and this became a policy of the new U.S. regime, we could not remain with our arms crossed. The Torrijos-Carter treaty will be respected regardless of the price. [end recording]

HOSTING OF AMERICAN ARMIES CONFERENCE DECLINED

PA010338 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Interview with Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes on 31 January in the Bayano Corporation recreaction area during second eastern cattlemen's meeting in Chepo--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Why did Panama decline the honor of hosting the American Armies Conference?

[Answer] I am glad you asked this question because many persons are wondering about it. We, the National Guard and the country, according to the alphabetical order, were to host the meeting of all the chiefs of American armies in October of 1981. During the last meeting held in Bogota, Panama accepted the commitment tentatively, because this is the way established by regulations. However, the same regulation gives the host country the right to decline the honor 10 months before the date set.

The answer is that during the evaluation made by the General Staff, we arrived at the following conclusion: This type of meeting has lost validity due to the unsettled situation existing in America. This is one of the reasons.

The second reason is economic. The budget for the meeting amounted to 3.6 million balboas, and we estimated that with the inflationary process from now to October it could have cost $4 million. We would be spending this sum without receiving any tangible benefit from it.

For these two reasons, we agreed to inform the other American armies of our decisions, and they have understood it.

BELIZE

PRICE PRESENTS WHITE PAPER ON NEW CONSTITUTION

FL310314 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives today approved a motion by the honorable premier for the setting up of a joint committee to study government's proposals on a new constitution for Belize after independence. The proposals were contained in a white paper tabled by the premier this morning. The premier called on the speaker to appoint a joint committee to consider the constitution proposals. The nine-member committee would canvas public opinion and report back to the national assembly. Following the adoption of the premier's motion, the speaker appointed eight [as heard] representatives" Said Musa, Fred Hunter, Florencio Marin, V.H. Courtenay, Theodore Aranda and Curl Thompson. The speaker also announced that an additional three members of the committee would be appointed from the Senate in due course, both Mr Aranda and Mr Thompson have said they will not sit on the committee.

After tabling his government's white paper proposals for a [words indistinct] in Belize, Premier Price made the following statements:

[Begin recording] Earlier today I laid on the table of this honorable house a white paper containing government's proposals for the new constitution of Belize on our attainment of independence. Honorable members, it is the intention of the Government of Belize to agree with the Government of the United Kingdom within the next few weeks a date for a constitutional conference. This conference will prepare for the independence of Belize to take place before the end of this year. The Belize delegation to this conference will include members from both the government and the opposition. This is the will of the majority of our Belizean people who who have given the People's United Party the mandate to lead Belize towards a safe and secure independence with all our territory. The attainment of our goal of independence also has the backing of the international community.

The independence of Belize will be a safe and secure independence. The United Kingdom Government has assured the Government of Belize that it will see us safely through independence. The details of this defense arrangement will be more clearly defined and finalized between the two governments and shall be made known to the people in ample time.

The constitution of Belize is a constitution for all the people of Belize. It is to work effectively, it must win as wide acceptance as possible. It is therefore the hope of government that the people of Belize will feel totally free to comment on these proposals and to add their own views. I am sure that all responsible citizens, groups and organizations will recognize the importance of this (?juncture) and make every effort to come forward with their own views.

I propose later on in this sitting to move a motion to create a [word indistinct] to make this possible.

Mr Speaker: During the last 17 years we have worked a difficult constitution. It was never intended to last so long. That constitution gave more responsibility than authority to the people's government. The unusually long period between self-government and independence has familiarized us with a parliamentary system of government which we have learned to use. Government has therefore selected a monarchial system of government as the initial constitutional move on attaining independence. The future must (?excise old) solutions when and where the circumstances warrant.

Government proposals are based on the principle of retaining those institutions which have served us well and redesigning those which have not.

They also take into account those stages necessary to gain full sovereignty. Thus, we propose that there should be no fundamental change in the legislature, the judiciary and the financial system, for example. Some areas of executive authority have been redesigned and provisions are made to protect the right of the public service in the context of independence.

The document before you, honorable members, reflects government's overriding commitment to the principles of social justice, human rights and the preservation of fundamental freedoms. It reflects our faith in a democratic society in which the government is freely elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. It reinforces our view that people and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon the respect for moral and spiritual values and upon the rule of law. It fulfills our commitment to the perservation of the right of the individual to the ownership of private property.

Mr Speaker, honorable members, it is a commitment of the new and progressive Belizean revolution to lead Belize to a safe and secure independence with all our territory intact. The presentation of government's proposals for the constitution for independence is another step in our fulfillment of this commitment. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

LABOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES PRICE FREEZE ON STAPLES

PA040434 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto has announced that the articles which make up the so-called market basket of Costa Ricans will be frozen by the government.

The official announced that through the National Production Council, the government will guarantee that rice, beans, milk, wheat and other products will not increase in price in the course of this year. However, the minister did not indicate when the price freeze for those articles will go into effect.

LARGE CUBAN IMMIGRATION CAUSES GROWING CONCERN

PA031435 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Hundreds of Cubans are entering Costa Rica without any chance of traveling on to the United States in the near future. Iberia Airlines is bringing in 173 Cubans weekly from that island--about 700 monthly.

This is a cause for concern to Costa Rican authorities because 95 percent of these immigrants must stay in the country because the United States may not take them for 5 or 10 years, if it decides to accept more Cubans.

The Cubans coming into Costa Rica are not political fugitives but people who want to settle in the United States because most of them have relatives there.

Another problem created by this situation is the fact that Cubans cannot work here because they would be violating Costa Rican law. Many of them want to work either because their sponsors are incapable of protecting them any longer or simply because they refuse to continue being dependent on them. In order to be eligible to work, they must meet a number of requirements that many of them cannot meet.

RADIO RELOJ RAPS INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA312341 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station editorial]

[Text] The tear gas used yesterday was again caused by the rascality of communists who take to the streets to provoke the authorities and cause trouble. These so-called solidarity groups try to turn this country into a tolerant collaborator of the Salvadoran guerrillas. This is completely irregular.

With this attitude the communists will help the military stay in power. The more the communists interfere, the stronger the military becomes. This is why Marxism is helping, provoking and promoting foreign interventionism in El Salvador.

Hands off El Salvador! This should be the slogan of all Costa Ricans in defense of the legitimate defense of self-determination. The communists interfere in El Salvador along with Russia, Cuba, the United States and Europe. Interventionism is clearly and specifically provoked by the communists. It is they who are making foreigners, such as Costa Ricans, intervene. Costa Rican deputies have no business marching in rallies dealing with foreign affairs. These deputies are as interventionist as any gringo who supports the opposition.

We protest because there are many vested interests in El Salvador. Foreign interventionism in Salvadoran affairs is sinister. Salvadoran problems should be solved by the Salvadorans. They should not call for interference by Costa Rican deputies, Cuban leaders or North American soldiers. The situation in El Salvador is very clear. We must ask respect for the self-determination of the Salvadoran people, and Costa Rican deputies have no business interfering in foreign affairs.

EL SALVADOR

CHAVEZ MENA DENIES BREAK IN TIES WITH NICARAGUA

PA040104 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Newsmen from the Radio-Television Guatemala station of Guatemala City have interviewed Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. In reference to the recent Foreign Ministry decision to recall diplomatic and consular personnel from Nicaragua, the foreign minister said that this does not imply a break in relations with that brother country, but rather the beginning of a conscientious analysis of the situation which will be directed, he said, toward reaching conclusions that are beneficial to both peoples.

Foreign Minister Chavez Mena said that El Salvador has not presented a protest to the United Nations because alleged interventions by Nicaragua in our country are a part of the aforementioned analysis. He said that in this regard only (?unconfirmed) data is available.

Asked what he thought about the recall of Ambassador Robert E. White, the foreign minister said that this is exclusively the purview of the U.S. Government and the Foreign Ministry has no reason to (?question) the decision reached by Washington in this regard.

Further Details

PA032253 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Feb 81 pp 3, 17

[Text] Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has said that "the Foreign Ministry yesterday recalled the personnel of the Salvadoran embassy in Managua, Nicaragua."

The minister was interviewed in his office while he was meeting with the Egyptian and Paraguayan ambassadors.

The newsmen asked him about the appointment of a new ambassador to Nicaragua in view of the fact that Roberto Castellanos resigned as ambassador to give his support to the leftist groups.

The foreign minister said that there are no plans to appoint an ambassador for the time being. "On the contrary," he said, "we have brought back to San Salvador the diplomatic and administrative personnel who were in Managua."

The minister said that "this must not be interpreted as a break of relations with Nicaragua since this point has not yet been reached." "A document analyzing the current situation of the relations between the two countries is being studied," he added.

FRG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER ENDORSES JUNTA

PA022144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The FRG's Christian Democratic Party supports the Salvadoran ruling junta and particularly its chairman, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Heinar Geissler, secretary general of the party, has stated in Costa Rica.

In a statement for the local press, Geissler said that El Salvador is not just a problem for Christian Democrats but for all democratic governments that are concerned about what is happening in the Central American country.

The German leader stated that Duarte must be supported by all democrats, because he is a humanitarian, a Christian and a friend of the poor.

Geissler, who will hold a number of talks here with ruling unity party leaders, noted that "extreme left or extreme right policies don't solve economic or social problems."

He added that neither Marxism nor socialism produce more freedom or social justice. It just exploits the simple folk, the workers, all the more.

In addition to coming out against violence, the Christian Democratic leader said with regard to El Salvador: We are convinced that our friend Duarte is walking down the middle of the road. It is the official position, but he is doing this with a great deal of courage.

Geissler mentioned the possibility that the United Nations will look into whether the GDR or Cuba have given arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

"[Words indistinct] El Salvador is just part of a long chain of violations and invasions by the Soviet Union as was the case in Yemen, Angola, Ethiopia or Afghanistan," the German leader stated.

ACTIONS OF MARXISTS, COMMON CRIMINALS LINKED

PA022205 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1746 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Marxist anarchist groups that operate in several Central American countries are just common criminal groups that seek to enrich themselves through violence and by using a banner to commit crimes against the people.

Capt Rafael Canales Nunez, a high-ranking military official of the sister Republic of Honduras, has charged that militants of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] carry out holdups against the people supported by common criminals. Canales Nunez, former chief of the National Investigations Directorate, has told the international press that there is proof that anarchist groups have participated in the holdups committed by the common criminals.

As an example, he gave the examples of the holdups of two pawnshops, two hamburger stands, a supermarket and an appliance store. The Salvadoran people are well aware of such actions because we experience them in our country.

Those actions are part of the campaign of international subversion to gain control over Central America. Just as in Honduras, the same thing is occurring in El Salvador, just as it did much earlier in Batista's Cuba.

In El Salvador the counterrevolutionary anarchist groups carry out the actions of common criminals seeking to boycott the current revolutionary process. The Salvadoran people already know that the common criminals and the Marxists get together to impoverish the people and destroy what the people have achieved with work and sacrifice.

POWERFUL BOMB DAMAGES EDUCATION MINISTRY

PA031447 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1416 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A powerful bomb exploded at 0700 today (1200 GMT) at the Education Ministry and destroyed all of the ground floor of the building.

There were no victims because the watchmen, who are the only people present at that time, were in another part of the building. The concrete columns were the only thing left standing on the ground floor.

Property damage, which has not been estimated yet, may be very heavy because the walls, equipment and furnishings were completely destroyed.

Two other bombs, less powerful, exploded in Apopa (10 km north of San Salvador), but property damage has not been revealed yet.

Another bomb was set off at the Isidro Menendez Judicial Building in San Salvador at 0700. This bomb destroyed the building entrance and the switchboard inside.

RADIO LIBERATION AIRS BULLETINS ON COMBAT ACTIONS

FMLN Bulletin No 23

PA031525 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[War bulletin No 23, issued 2 February by the Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation General Command]

[Text] On 28 January a national guard patrol tried to pass a revolutionary outpost in Villa Dolores, Cabanas Department, but two guardsmen were identified by our companeros as men who had committed innumerable crimes against the people. They were placed immediately under revolutionary justice and the others were released with a reprimand.

On 30 January our forces fought in the following cantons: San Antonio los Ranchos, Las Vueltas, El Jicaro and Almendritas in Chalatenango Department. On the same day our militias were active in Mejicanos, Ilopango and Cuscatancingo near San Salvador, inflicting many casualties on the enemy. Our militia withdrew in an orderly manner without any casualties. The enemy lost two men in clashes in Chalatenango Department. The members of the genocidal army under siege by our forces urgently asked for support in an effort to escape, but the troops' low morale and the ineptitude of their commanders clearly established the genocidal army's erious crisis.

On 31 January an army convoy was ambushed at 0800 near km 38 on the road from San Salvador to Suchitoto. Apopa, 130 km north of San Salvador, was occupied and the mayor's office destroyed by an explosion. The enemy admitted that three finance police were wounded.

Greetings to our companeros, the dock workers of Barcelona, Spain, for their solidarity and militancy in boycotting the Peruvian ship Cusco, which as everyone knows is transporting arms and armored vehicles to the genocidal junta. We exhort the companero dockworkers of Europe, the United States and Latin America to denounce the transportation of arms for the genocidal junta.

United in the struggle until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN Bulletin No 24

PA031827 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[War bulletin No 24, issued 2 February by the Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command]

[Text] From 26 to 29 January the puppet army launched a spectacular military offensive around Conchagua Volcano, La Union Department. The army, led by U.S. officers and supported by planes and a helicopter launched a fierce attack with machineguns, mortars, 500-lb bombs and napalm bombs. During their advance the enemy raped and killed five women. One had her throat slashed and other three were brutally burned before they were finished off. Three children were also victims of the enemy's brutality. The FMLN reports the death of 9 of the best sons of our people. The enemy suffered innumerable casualties The body of the officers were immediately picked up by a helicopter. The other wounded and dead were on the field for more than 24 hours.

On 31 January FMLN units occupied the village of Joateca, Morazan Department, in the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. With the full support of the people, our forces attacked the garrison causing many casualties. During the attack the FMLN used rifles and RPG-2 rocket launchers. The FMLN attack smashed the enemy's military posts, forcing the troops and their officers to flee.

On the same day at 0700, Honduran troops penetrated Salvadoran territory to reinforce the troops fleeing from our attack. This led to a clash between FMLN and Honduran troops. We charge that near the border in Salvadoran territory the Honduran Army has several military camps from which it is attacking the Salvadoran population and FMLN forces.

The village of Villa El Rosario, Morazan Department, was occupied Saturday by our forces. The military garrison was practically annihilated and all its weapons seized. The enemy desperately machinegunned the population from helicopters, wounding the defenseless civilians. Our forces withdrew during the night without any casualties.

On 1 February FMLN forces, with the full support of the population, occupied the town of Tenancingo, 25 km west of San Salvador, in Cuscatlan Department. The town was occupied for more than 7 hours. Rallies, distribution of propaganda and other activities were carried out during the occupation. After a clash in which the genocidal enemy lost many men, our forces withdrew in an orderly manner without any casualties.

The FMLN sends a fraternal and revolutionary greetings to the companeros from Frankfurt, FRG; Barcelona and San Sebastian, Spain; Montreal, Canada; Washington and San Francisco in the United States; Mexico City, Caracas, Panama City and elsewhere who have in many ways expressed their broadest support with the struggle of our heroic people risen in arms.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

GOVERNMENT CANNOT HIDE FACTS OF 'LIBERATED ZONES'

PA011717 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In its press communiques the dictatorship says that it has defeated the people's offensive. While the government claims to have defeated the armed people, throughout the country we continue to deal well-aimed blows at the enemy.

It is no secret that our people have liberated zones in the Departments of Santa Ana, Chalatenango, La Libertad, San Salvador, Cuscatlan, Cabanas, San Vicente, Usulutan, San Migeul, La Union and Morazan. There our people impart justice and produce the things they need to survive. We saw this recently in Morazan, where the people have collectively begun producing the things they need to continue with the offensive.

Throughout the national territory, this offensive is turning into a flame that is gradually weakening the dictatorship. At the international level, this weakness is becoming increasingly evident and today we saw that in its desperation the government has turned to the Southern Cone gorillas in an effort to obtain more weapons and more support from other genocidal governments.

The genocidal government cannot conceal the existence of liberated zones in El Salvador. Neither can the harsh blows dealt the genocidal army be concealed. Just to mention a few examples, our militias dealt blows in the capital today. In Morazan Department, our revolutionary army also attacked today the towns of Joateca and Jocoaitique and seized Villa el Rosario. Our forces also attacked several military posts near La Union and sabotaged La Union's railroad.

The government, therefore, looks ridiculous when it tries to make the world believe that it is in full control of the country. Our forces will have the last say. We will not stop. We will not lay down a single rifle until the genocidal group, the murderers of our people, leave for Miami, where all the dictators who have covered our people with blood wind up. We are sure that we will achieve victory. Our people's just cause has the solidarity and support of our brothers throughout the world. We are sure and united. Weapon in hand, we are marching toward the final victory.

Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN'S ROBERTO ROCA COMMENTS ON STATUS OF STRUGGLE

Part One

PA022013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[First part of interview held "somewhere in El Salvador" with Roberto Roca, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, by an unidentified Latin American journalist; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Latin American brothers, we want to air a special interview held somewhere in El Salvador with a companero member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. You will hear his views and the views of the FMLN command on the heroic struggle that the Salvadoran people are waging and on what is happening concerning the constant imperialist threat and the Salvadoran junta's attempt to lie by saying that there are no liberated areas. This interview is for you and all nations in the world which are in solidarity with the heroic and courageous struggle of the Salvadoran people:

[Question] What is your name and what do you do in the FMLN?

[Answer] My name is Roberto Roca. I am a representative of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers in the FMLN General Command, the supreme leadership body in the front's structure and also the guiding body in the people's struggle in El Salvador. This struggle, I repeat, is guided by the FMLN. We fully belong to the FMLN structure since November and before that we were working in close coordination with the front's structure. This is the basic thing.

[Question] Then, let me ask you, commander, what is your evaluation of the last few weeks of fighting in El Salvador?

[Answer] To understand the activities of the military revolutionary forces in the last few weeks, one would have to refer to the most important aspects of what we might call the first part or first phase of the general offensive begun on 10 January. First, we understand that on 10 January the revolutionary movement took a qualitative step forward in terms of the people's warfare. It undertook a general offensive and took the military initiative away from the enemy which had been wielding it last year with its ups and downs. This made it possible to more fully combine the three fundamental elements of armed struggle: guerrillas, mobility, and position warfare.

Our evaluation of that first phase of the intensive military warfare in the context of the general offensive is positive. We showed our effective military force throughout the country by using a factor which definitely shows the strength of the FMLN, that is, the use of simultaneous military activities. This is one of the most important indications of the discipline and strength of the FMLN. The scope of the first phase has been important for the revolutionary structure in consolidating the rearguard and the grassroots support of the guerrilla forces. Right now we are consolidating the victories achieved during it. We are consolidating the enhancement of the grassroots support and the rearguard.

The enemy has made unsuccessful efforts to recover lost ground. A few days ago, the enemy undertook a combined incursion with air force support, artillery and a very large deployment of infantry troops all over the Guazapa, Suchitoto area. The enemy was unable to strike any significant blows to the revolutionary forces. Furthermore, we fully assure you that the revolutionary forces were able to stop the attack or the effort by the dictatorial forces to stage a limited offensive. The enemy viciously turned on the residents of the nearby cantons and killed defenseless civilians.

However, control over the support area and what during the first offensive was expanded in the support and rearguard area next to the capital--this is an area north of the capital--has not just been held but strengthened. The guerrillas have preserved or defended their forces and a larger numbers of civilians have joined in the wake of the military activities in the first phase. A stage of accelerated political consolidation of the hundreds and thousands of Salvadorans who joined the guerrillas is underway all over the country right now. Of course, we have to provide weapons to these new combatants, these revolutionary recruits as far as military activities are concerned. Many of them were all old supporters in cities or areas near the rearguard and right now the revolutionary forces are attacking the enemy by staging ambushes to try to find a way to recover the largest number of weapons to ensure the effective incorporation and the supply of weapons to the several thousands of new combatants who have joined the FMLN and its various organizations.

The most important thing about all this is that right now the joint commands are becoming stronger and these mass contingents who have joined the revolutionary forces joined not just onr or another FMLN group but the FMLN as a united structure and single vanguard created for the Salvadoran revolutionary process.

Part Two

PA032243 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Second part of interview held "Somewhere in El Salvador" with Roberto Roca, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, by an unidentified Latin American journalist; date not given --recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander, in the struggle being waged against the Salvadoran dictatorship some members of the information media have tried to say on several occasions that somehow the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Frong is receiving assistance from Nicaragua. However, they do not say anything about the support the fascist Salvadoran junta is receiving. Are you really receiving assistance from Nicaragua?

[Answer] In reality, the FMLN bases its policy, above all, on the principle that the peoples liberate themselves basically with their own resources, their own coming together, and their own struggle. Therefore, any type of assistance for a popular victory, according to the historic definition of a popular victory, would be auxiliary in nature, but it would not be a decisive factor. We receive assistance not only from a country here or there, but from virtually all Latin American countries. In reality, the peoples of Latin America and, in fact, the peoples of the United States, to the extent that they learn of our cause, are all massively joining in and giving varied forms of assistance. This ranges from their voicing their solidarity and announcing the truth of what is happening in our country to forms of material assistance.

The genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta has tried to create a smokescreen around this and has tried to directly implicate the governments which are precisely permitting or allowing the peoples to make historic leaps in their development, such as the Government of Nicaragua.

This is nothing but a warlike gesture against a government that is actually implementing something that the junta cannot implement, although it says it wants to do so for propaganda purposes. This is the case with the Christian Democrats and the military officials in El Salvador who insistently speak of the reforms they are promoting, of their struggle for peace. Yet, the result of all this is war and the extermination of the population and a tremendous economic defeat, a virtually total economic bankruptcy, accelerated unemployment, the abandonment of children, and the virtual neglect of the Salvadoran popular masses.

The smokescreen of propaganda which the dictatorship is trying to create, the campaign orchestrated internationally and domestically which has not achieved the results they expected, at the same time conceals the economic support it is getting from the U.S. Government. This assistance can no longer be termed mere assistance. We describe it as a direct form of intervention, of foreign intervention in an internal conflict of the Salvadoran peoples. We have evidence, we have photographs of Hercules aircraft, no less than 10, which land daily at Ilopango military airbase. With these flights, the U.S. Government, as we see it, is going against the interests of the U.S. people and their democratic calling.

These war monsters, which is what the Hercules represent for the Salvadoran people, bring enormous amounts of spare parts, weapons, parachutes and communications equipment. And at the same time they have supplied U.S. combatants to counter the struggle being waged by the FMLN. We also know of the arrival of a considerable number of U.S. advisers, who number several hundred; not just four or five, but several hundred. So, they do have advisers at the military operational level. These elements have taken part in the fighting in various parts of the country. They were in Guazapa. We got detailed information that no less than 5 of these elements, along with 13 Salvadoran officers, were directing the fighting which they were waging and which resulted in a resounding failure for the junta in La Union at the beginning of last week.

I would like to note that we, in fact, do receive the assistance of the peoples and it is manifested in thousands of ways. In fact, we have even had offers by elements of the peoples of Central America who want to fight directly in the ranks of the FMLN. We have clearly told them that El Salvador has thousands and thousands of combatants and actually we want them to spread the truth about what is happening in El Salvador in their countries. We need them to help to gather medicine and various kinds of equipment and to supply us rather than to participate in the fighting being waged by the Salvadoran people for a long time and in which we do not require the direct participation of combatants from other countries.

COMMUNIST LEADER SHAFICK APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY

LD031113 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jan 81 p 8

[Own correspondent interview with Communist Party of El Salvador secretary general, Jorge Shafick Handal in San Salvador 28 January: "Our Main Objectives Have Been Attained"]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jan-- [Question] Has the general offensive been defeated?

[Answer] No, it is not a defeat. We had one main military objective: to spread the war to the whole country to achieve a movement combining guerrilla actions with other larger-scale actions. We also had a political objective: to encourage world solidarity on the overseas front and, on the domestic front, to make local uprisings possible and create a suitable situation for democratic sections of the army to rally around the Farabundo Marti Front. Our immediate aim was not to rout the enemy. The general offensive is not and cannot be a lightning offensive....

It is true that our propaganda initially erred on the side of excessive triumphalism. What is our record? We have attained our initial objectives. Our forces have gained experience; we have extended our rear and set up new support bases. In practical terms, we have neutralized the enemy's forward bases in many small cities.

[Question] What about the strike?

[Answer] It developed gradually on the first day, Tuesday, 3 January, especially in the capital's factories. It was not so widely followed in the transportation sector, which was immediately militarized. There was weak backing in commerce. It did however paralyze some ministries and banks. We think that, to extend the strike, major military actions must be carried out in the capital.

In 1980 the San Salvador workers were severely affected by the terror. Many leaders were assassinated, especially toward the end of the year. Finally, the concentration of the junta's military forces in the capital makes a strike extremely difficult. We have not succeeded in carrying out sufficiently large-scale military actions to make a general strike possible.

[Question] Are you envisaging a new offensive or are you planning negotiations?

[Answer] It is not a question of a "new offensive" but a new movement in the framework of the general offensive. We do not regard the offensive and negotiations as being opposed. It is just that we would have to negotiate with the United States, not with the junta. The fascists do not represent anything in my country. The U.S. Government informed us of its desire to have discussions with us from the first few days of the offensive. We agreed. But it brutally closed that door.

At the same time it strengthened the junta militarily. Over the past few days Hercules aircraft from U.S. bases in the Panama Canal Zone have been dropping tons of arms for the junta in El Salvador. Washington has launched an escalation which is very reminiscent of what happened in Vietnam: They think that by doing this they can weaken us and endanger peace, not only in Central America but throughout the world. The U.S. Government is exerting pressure on Nicaragua, accusing it of sending guerrillas to El Salvador. That is pure imagination. Strong pressure is also being exerted on our neighbors, Guatemala and Honduras, inciting them to give the junta military aid. For our part, we are still prepared to have discussions with the Reagan administration....

I would like to appeal to the French people and to all the peoples in the world" Solidarity must be stepped up. U.S. aid to the junta must be stoped. Nine out of every ten American bullets do not kill insurgents but women and childres, a defenseless population.

Comments on Intervention

PA040232 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Central American peace is in grave danger. This statement was contained in a long interview granted to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] information and communications center, somewhere in El Salvador, by Companero Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the FMLN General Command. Handal made the statement during a long interview.

Regarding interventionist maneuvers, Commander Shafick Handal made important statements which, when compared to the most recent events [words indistinct] (?uncover) the attempts at blackmail carried out against the Nicaragua Government

Handal said: We believe that the initiation plan for the general offensive led the analysts of the Washington government to conclude that we constitute a real military threat. The gringos believe that they must oppose the development of the revolutionary movement, mainly in the field of battle, and they have entered into a military escalation along with criminals.

The Yankee government has greatly endangered peace in Central America and we, said Handal, believe that it also threatens the stability of peace in the world. It must be borne in mind that Central America is located in the Caribbean area, in the explosive Caribbean area, where [word indistinct] also is.

As they stand in the way of the possibilith of negotiations, of initiating dialogue with the democratic sectors of El Salvador, they have unleashed very strong and unpredented pressure against the Nicaraguan Government, accusing it of sending guerrillas to our country.

All of this is false, affirmed Commander Shafick Handal. The so-called landing of guerrillas was an invention of the genocidal junta and of Ambassador White, (?by coincidence) before whom Commander Handal said: We are against the regionalization of the conflict. We do not want our [words indistinct] to be imposed on the brotherly neighboring peoples.

FMLN ASKS WORLD TO HELP STOP U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PA021606 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Brothers of Latin America, workers of all countries, democratic peoples and governments of the world:

We learn from international reports about the many actions and expressions of solidarity you are carrying out in favor of the struggle of our heroic people, who are fighting a genocidal dictatorship whose crimes cannot even be compared with those of the most infamous Latin American dictatorships.

As everybody knows, the military-Christian Democratic junta which is currently murdering our people is an instrument of Yankee imperialism to thwart the democratic aspirations of the Salvadoran people. The U.S. Government knows how to exploit the personal dreams of power harbored for many years by the rightist leaders of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party led by Jose Napoleon Duarte who, together with the most repressive sectors of the army, have formed a gloomy, deadly alliance of a type the Salvadoran people had never known. The junta's economic and political plan has boiled down to a few superficial and demagogic measures which have at no time yielded any results favorable to our people because they were designed in such a way as to not affect the economic structures on which the oligarchy's domination is based and to keep the exploiting power intact.

This situation could not be accepted by our people who, tired of 50 years of electoral fraud, political oppression, torture and death, have had to take up the only option left to avoid being annihilated by an enemy whose cruelty is well known. Under these circumstances, our people have confronted their enemies in a revolutionary war, which is the only way to ensure survival and the achievement of a democratic government that will represent the interests of all political and social sectors of our people, including the honest and patriotic sectors in the army.

The U.S. Government, which has sworn not to allow any other Latin American people to achieve liberation, has already set into motion the mechanisms with which it will intervene in our country to drown its hopes for justice in blood. Imperialism seeks to intervene through the Guatemalan and Honduran Armies or a so-called inter-American peacemaking force to cover up the aggression or otherwise it will launch a desperate operation with its own troops.

We, the Salvadoran patriots, will resist the imperialist onslaught. We will fight it with all our forces until we defeat the invader. This patriotic resistance could cost many lives and could involve many harsh sacrifices by our people. However, if an intervention does take place, we will resist it with everything if necessary. We know how much cruelty would be brought upon our people by a foreign army called in by Duarte to kill Salvadorans. That is why we do not want armed intervention to take place in our country. That is why we appeal to all peoples of the world and all democratic governments to oppose with their acts of solidarity the reckless interventionist maneuvers of Yankee imperialism and to try to prevent the prolongation of a struggle that has already cost much blood to our people.

However, if circumstances demand further and greater sacrificed from us, we are prepared to make them. We will not let down the sister peoples who have placed their confidence in us and who have expressed their combative solidarity with our cause in a thousand ways. We will not let history down. Stop the imperialist intervention in El Salvador and Nicaragua. The peoples of the world must tie the hands of Yankee imperialism. Long live the combative solidarity of all peoples of the world.

FMLN CONDEMNS ATTACK ON NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA301402 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] repudiates the attack by the genocidal junta on the Nicaraguan Embassy in our country. Yesterday at 1745 hours the repressive forces of the Christian Democratic-military junta placed a powerful bomb in the building that houses the Nicaraguan Embassy in our country, seriously damaging the installations of the diplomatic mission of the people of Sandino.

This is one more of the systematic attacks by the repressive forces. We know that the official spokesmen would deny the government's participation in such a barbaric act. But everyone knows that the terrorist bands are directed from the installations of the genocidal army's general staff.

The FMLN strongly condemns the vile attack against the embassy of the sister Nicaraguan peoples, who are now free of Somozist repression and are exercising their right to sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries are carrying out all sorts of actions to obstruct the progress of the revolutionary process so firmly directed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Radio Liberation, official spokesman of the FMLN, expresses to the Nicaraguan people its most fraternal solidarity and raises its voice of protest at the attack committed by the savage forces of the genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta.

Solidarity with Sandinists

PA311958 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In light of the criminal attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has urged redoubled solidarity with the Sandinist revolution.

The criminal attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy in our country really constitutes a direct attack on the militant solidarity that our Nicaraguan brothers have displayed on behalf of our struggle. There should be no doubt that the dynamite attack is the work of the fascist junta itself. As usual, the junta will now announce that it will investigate these incidents and it will allege its innocence.

What do the attackers of the Nicaraguan Embassy want? Something that they will never achieve: They want to frighten our brothers in Sandino's fatherland; they want to destroy the revolutionary solidarity that the heroic Nicaraguan people have shown the fatherland of Farabundo Marti.

We condemn this vile attack. We urge our people and all peoples in the world to increase their solidarity with the glorious Nicaraguan revolution. Solidarity with the victorious Nicaraguan revolution and solidarity with the Salvadoran revolution, whose victory is close at hand, should be one and the same, as is the struggle against the common enemy of our peoples: U.S. imperialism.

In condemning this criminal action carried out by the fascists, this station salutes with revolutionary enthusiasm the international event of solidarity with Nicaragua that is currently taking place [words indistinct].

No fascist bomb will scare our Nicaraguan brothers. Today, more than ever, let us shout [words indistinct] Nicaraguans, Salvadorans, Central Americans all: If Nicaragua triumphed, El Salvador will triumph!

ARCHBISHOP CALLS FOR RELEASE OF ARRESTED NEWSMEN

PA022128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran capital experienced a night of fear when the people were awakened by machinegun fire which was heard in various sectors breaking the silence imposed by the curfew. The army continued to patrol the streets in San Salvador this morning as a response to guerrilla attacks carried out over the past few hours affecting especially Apopa, Conchagua and Mejicanos, a peripheral community.

For his part, Arturo Rivera y Damas, the acting archbishop of San Salvador, today demanded the release of newsmen Vida Cuadra and Francisco Ramirez, who were arrested by the government here.

Cuadra and Ramirez worked for the independent news agency, whose offices were placed under government control under charges of carrying out printed work for the rebel sectors.

"There must be opposition voices in this country," the prelate argued in his traditional Sunday sermon.

The archbishop also analyzed the Salvadoran situation, defending the work being carried out here by the Maryknoll religious order and Caritas, a humanitarian organization.

Several Maryknoll nuns were killed here in December under circumstances which have not been determined yet.

In defending Caritas, which was accused of transporting war material for the insurgents, Rivera noted that the government has no base to make charges against this organization.

He also condemned "the foreign intervention in the Salvadoran conflict."

The church is currently drafting, he said, a document on the U.S. aid to the government junta and the capture of a plane which entered into the country illegally last week.

The clergy man once again issued a call "to the dialogue between the opposition and the government," and affirmed that the church was ready to offer its services in order to prevent more bloodshed.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOMILY CITED AS CONDEMNATION OF JUNTA

PA040229 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] We now present our companero, Priest (Rogelio Poncel):

Brothers, we reveived the news that the highest authority of the Catholic Church, Monsignor Rivera y Damas, during his Sunday homily demanded the release of two newsmen, Vida Cuadra, Hernandez and Francisco Ramierz Avela, and vigorously condemned all foreign intervention, in addition to announcing a document which the church will write on this important issue.

This news cannot be interpreted except as implicit condemnation of the genocidal junta, especially of Sergeant Duarte, who, in desperation, has ordered the arrest of those whose sacred mission it is to tell the world the truth and demands the intervention of the Yankees and of all the murderous governments of Latin America.

This condenmation on the part of our apostolic administrator should open all those eyes which are still half closed, since it comes from a person who is known for his very moderate position and is tremendously prudent in his judgment and opposed to all [words indistinct] extremism, who for many years has been the personal friend of the man who is now Sergeant Duarte, responsible for the terror and death being suffered by our people.

But being a pastor and sensitive to the suffering of our people, Monsignor Rivera y Damas [word indistinct] to express his repudiation toward the present regime which already surpasses the Somoza regime in cynicism and cruelty.

It is a fact that no person who is slightly honest or a somewhat sensitive has remained with Duarte and his junta. The fact that Duarte holds to his position is only explained by blindness or stubborness or insanity that surpasses all imagination.

We rejoice over these valiant words of our bishop, which indirectly lend support to our heroic people, who will not rest until they have achieved victory over this regime of death and terror.

Let us all unite--priests, nuns, Christians--with our bishop, rejecting the genocidal junta and giving the people our full support, with everything within our means.

RESIGNATION OF COFFEE INSTITUTE CHIEF CONFIRMED

PA301750 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The press secretariat of the Salvadoran junta confirmed this afternoon that Nelson Romero, manager of the National Coffee Institute, has resigned.

This is the second high-ranking Salvadoran official to resign in the last 72 hours.

Carlos Federico Paredes Castillo, undersecretary for economic and social development planning and coordination [title as received], had resigned previously.

The government has not revealed the reasons for Romero's resignation.

In the case of Paredes, the government said that "psychological pressures, youth and lack of experience" led him to step down "in a hasty manner." The junta regretted Paredes' resignation, a communique said.

PEOPLE FAVOR 'PURGING' PUBLIC OFFICES OF TRAITORS

PA312112 Sar Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 30 Jan pp 2, 23

[Excerpt] "The reorganization that Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has said will be conducted at his ministry should be extended to other ministries so that the loyalty of officials and employees can be ensured." People aware of what has happened during the past few days when public officials have suddenly resigned have stated.

They added that the foreign minister should be made to keep his word. They said that the reorganization must be thorough so that many government agencies will be "purged" of individuals who do not defend the national interests, or those of the Salvadoran people, but foreign interests, and are ready to shed their mask and go over to the other side to start enjoying the rewards offered to betray their country.

BANK CLOSING CITED AS PROOF OF BANKRUPT ECONOMY

PA011736 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Yesterday, the branch office of the Bank of London and South America Ltd closed its operations in San Miguel. With the closure, the bank will definitely leave the country, showing what (?little) confidence capitalists have in the possibility that the genocidal junta can bring the capitalist Salvadoran economy out of its acute crisis.

The capitalist economy here is bankrupt. The genocidal junta is being propped up only through the millions of dollars that Yankee imperialism pours in every day but nothing will stop the downfall.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reiterates that only a democratic revolutionary government can promote the economic measures that will save the country from the terrible crisis which it has been plunged into by the capitalist voraciousness and the criminal bestiality of the genocidal junta.

The Bank of London and South America closed its operations in El Salvador today. The bourgeois continue to flee the ship while the genocidal junta, endorsed by Yankee imperialism, is doggedly staying in power at the expense of thousands of Salvadorans who are taking up weapons to sweep away the imperialist scum who are all over our sacred national territory.

GUATEMALA

PAPER CITES INAUGURAL SPEECH AS MOVE FOR CHANGE

PA040100 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jan 81 p 10

["Cactus" column by Alvaro Contreras Velez: "Reagan Has Extended His Hand Toward Friendly Nations"]

[Text] During the recent political campaign that ended with Ronald Reagan's victorious entrance into the White House as the 40th president of the United States, analysts, observers and common citizens of almost all of Latin America clung to the hope that the new government which was inaugurated only 6 days ago would make a positive move against the aggressiveness toward noncommunist peoples and regimes which was characteristic of the Carter administration.

Will the Republicans rectify the Republicans' [as published] hostile and interventionist policy? This was the question asked by all those Latin Americans whose countries have been the target of "the Red menace," faced with the evidence that, with the aid of U.S. proconsuls disguised as diplomats, the path was being cleared for international subversion.

President Reagan, in his inaugural speech, answers this question with signs of hope and optimism when he established, in principle, his government's position regarding those countries whose peoples have traditionally been friends of the United States, and says:

"To those neighbors and allies who share our freedom, we will strengthen our historic ties and assure them of our support and firm commitment. We will match loyalty with loyalty."

This is a good start, because these words show the intention of doing precisely the opposite of what Carter did: That is, flatter and sweet-talk enemies and betray friends, instead of matching loyalty with loyalty.

Something else which conveyed a deep sense of understanding and good will comes up in another paragraph of President Reagan's speech: "We will strive for mutually beneficial relations. We will not use our friendship to impose on their sovereignty, for our own sovereignty is not for sale."

Contrary to Carter's flirtations with the natural adversaries of the United States, Reagan defines himself with this admonishment: "As for the enemies of freedom, those who are potential adversaries, they will be reminded that peace is the highest aspiration of the American people. We will negotiate for it, sacrifice for it; we will not surrender for it--now or ever."

And after this admonishment he continues with a warning when he says: "Our forbearance should never be misunderstood. Our reluctance for conflict should not be misjudged as a failure of will. When action is required to preserve our national security, we will act. We will maintain sufficient strength to prevail if need be, knowing that if we do we have the best change of never having to use that strength."

Reaching his own conclusions, the reader will agree with us that, in essence, in this part of the presidential speech there are omens of a better relationship between the United States and the friendly countries, which include almost all of the Latin American countries. These countries also know how to match loyalty with loyalty.

It is often said that the written media notarizes events. Its written testimonial becomes imperishable. As newsmen, we attest to Reagan's promises. God and history will not only be witnesses, but judges as well, of whether these promises are kept or not.

GUATEMALA, GREAT BRITAIN TO RESUME TALKS ON BELIZE

PA032018 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala and Great Britain will try again this week, perhaps for the last time, to reach an agreement on the controversial future of Belize. The British Foreign Secretariat today reported that the negotiations will be held in New York on Thursday and Friday with the presence of a representative of Belize. The talks will be focused on London's intention to grant Belize its independence before the end of this year in accordance with a UN resolution issued on 11 November 1980 calling for creation of the state of Belize in 1981.

Solution Suggested

PA301941 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 23 Jan 1 p 2

[Editorial: "Possible Solution to the Belize Problem"]

[Excerpts] The topic of Belize is currently being rehashed in the UN General Assembly. In recent years a sector has emerged seeking to explain a common mistake connected with this issue: The banner of the Belizean people's free determination has been raised. As is usually the case, however, a few leaders--in this case, the extracontinental power controlling the territory--claim to represent the people, while interpreting their own political goal as the will and interest of the people.

Nonetheless, since our country has agreed to negotiate in such a manner that our rights are respected, while also taking into consideration the Belizean ethnic group's interests and aspirations--if indeed this sector does not wish to integrate with Guatemala. We would suggest what, in our view, constitutes an acceptable arrangement for the really interested parties (all British intentions aside): The 150,000 residents of Belize would be given the entire territory between the Sibun and Hondo Rivers, which includes the concession given by Spain to the English woodcutters. This area would be equitably distributed among Belizeans so they could live well and progress. In order to achieve this, Guatemala would help them economically. Guatemala and Belize would each pay half the indemnification for those foreigners who might be affected.

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR FMLN

PA032308 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Joint communique issued by the People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party, in Guatemala during January 1981]

[Text] The heroic people of El Salvador will win. The revolutionary organizations of Guatemala: the People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party are reporting to the Guatemalan people and to the world that the army of the criminal government of Lucas Garcia is militarily intervening in El Salvador in a futile effort to prevent the defeat of the Christian Democratic junta and its army; that the Lucas Garcia's government has sent troops and its air force to drop bombs on the civilian population, thus participating with the Salvadoran Army in the terror campaign unleashed against the heroic people of El Salvador.

In the face of the uncontainable advance of the people's revolutionary war, the criminal government of Lucas Garcia, the army and other repressive corps have slain thousands of Guatemalans in rural areas and in the cities. They have committed rapes, burned the homes of peasants and committed the most abominable crimes in a desperate effort to stop the people's revolutionary forces. The world knows of the crimes committed by Lucas Garcia's government. The most recent have been the massacres of peasants in Santiago Atitlan, in Chimaltinango and in El Quiche. The government's repressive forces are accused every day of many kidnappings. The world recently learned of the kidnapping of Alaide Pope, a well-known author, which was denounced and criticized by many countries and has contributed to an increase in the international isolation of Lucas Garcia's government.

We are announcing our firm decision to heighten even more the political and military battles in the country in order to promote the people's war, which vast sectors of the population are already joining, until the final defeat of Lucas Garcia's government and the establishment of the people's revolutionary democratic government.

Our determination to wage a war without quarter against the Guatemalan Government and Army is, to our understanding, the best way to contribute to the struggle of the heroic people of El Salvador. The Salvadoran and Guatemalan people's struggle have been closely related throughout the history of Central America. This historic unity is maintained today during the decisive battles for the final victory of our peoples against their exploiters and oppressors. It is our firm decision to maintain a combative front against all form of intervention from U.S. imperialism in its futile effort to upset the revolutionary process going on in Central America and which the Nicaraguan people have already achieved and that the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people will also achieve.

The heroic people of El Salvador are winning in their struggle against the Christian Democratic military junta. The people's forces led by their vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, have inflicted important military defeats on the Salvadoran Army despite the brutal massacres of the people and the support from U.S. imperialism, the Guatemalan Government and Army and from other reactionary governments.

The massive participation of the Salvadoran people in every aspect of the people's insurrection is the best guarantee that the military offensive which the guerrilla forces have launched will end sooner than later with a revolutionary victory.

We appeal to all organizations, political parties, governments, progressive, democratic and revolutionary sectors and personalities throughout the world to denounce at all international meetings and forums the crimes that Lucas Garcia's government is committing and its intervention against the heroic people of El Salvador and we appeal to them to maintain their solidarity with the must struggle of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people.

Long live the unity of the people's revolutionary war.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT, TEXACO BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS

PA032232 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The negotiations between the Texaco refinery and the government of the republic have been broken off. The state will definitely install its own refinery. Meanwhile, it is less expensive to refine the crude in the Caribbean, Venezuela or the United States than to accept the coersion of Texaco, which is trying to obtain excessive increases. The government will not change its position, it will not be blackmailed by the Texaco refinery.

The president of the republic and the cabinet have the full support of the constituent assembly, the National Party, the Liberal Party and the Superior Council of the Armed Forces.

It is believed that the meeting held between Jack Binns, the U.S. ambassador, and the economic cabinet was for Binns to act as mediator in the negotiations, an action which reportedly failed.

Economy Secretary Ruben Mondragon told this station that as long as he is minister he will not allow any transnational company to coerce the government of the republic.

He also said that the government totally rejects the statements made by the refinery officials with regard to the new price structure, adding that the government will not accept any blackmail by an transnational company.

'Blackmail' Alleged

PA032244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1533 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government charged today, Monday, that it is the object of "blackmail" by the U.S. Texaco Caribbean Inc. oil company which operates a refinery in the northern part of the country.

Economy and Commerce Secretary Ruben Mondragon and Natural Resources Secretary Rodrigo Castillo accused the company of "blackmail" after ending talks to determine the company's profit margin.

Ruben Mondragon explained that the Honduran Government currently grants the "Texaco" company a 10 percent profit margin, but the company wants to obtain 204 percent, "that is, it wants to make in 1 year 24 times (numbers as received) the capital it has invested."

The economy minister added that "Texaco" wants to increase the prices of its refined products far beyond the capacity of the Honduran people to pay.

He indicated that the government has authorized new price increases in keeping with the variations ordered by Mexico and Venezuela, each of which supplies half of the crude to Honduras.

According to Mondragon, "the refinery is intransigent and wants to obtain 24 million lempiras ($12 million) this year, compared to the 10 million lempiras ($5 million) it obtained last year.

He explained that the "blackmail" of the refinery is that it is basing its negotiations on the delay of a Mexican oil tanker, which should have arrived in the country several weeks ago, and the oil company is using the Ecuador-Peruvian conflict by noting that the ship is Ecuadorean and has not been able to sail.

Meanwhile, Natural Resources Secretary Rodrigo Castillo stated that "the refinery wants to blackmail the Honduran Government in a maneuver which we have detected and which we will not permit. We are ready to take corrective measures."

The natural resources secretary explained that the refinery wants to get rid of its installations by selling them to the government at a price favorable to it, but all of the installations and equipment are junk which "we will not buy."

He also said that the government prefers to obtain a new refinery where all types of petroleum can be refined, because the "Texaco" refinery is "only able to refine reconstituted crude."

He complained about the "generosity shown by the Honduran people toward Texaco in allowing it to get juicy profits for 13 years."

He also noted that among the measures of protection it could adopt the government could "nationalize Texaco because it is believed that with the profits obtained by the refinery it has been more than paid for."

Meanwhile, the government's economic cabinet is in permanent session with the general staff of the armed forces to adopt a series of protective measures in view of the intentions of the "Texaco" executives.

Profit Margin Criticized

PA032315 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Excerpts] Two high-ranking government officials, the ministers of the economy and of natural resources, recently reported to the Honduran people on the pressures being exerted by Texaco Caribbean, Inc. to obtain profits of 204 percent in marketing fuel in our countries.

We believe it is time for the transnationals that operate in Honduras to begin to respect our sovereignty. It is time for them to realize and to understand that the days of the big stick policy are over and that Honduras is no longer the country that was known as the banana republic.

In view of the government's firm decision to reject any type of pressure from the refinery, we have to show solidarity with our authorities because Honduran cannot and should not permit foreigners to come and impose rules that hurt its interests.

There is more to this matter. Texaco Caribbean Inc. does not receive profits only for refining hydrocarbons, but also for marketing them to the consumer because, in addition to the refinery, it is involved in retail sales through its distributor, receiving net income of 7 cents per gallon simply for preparing the invoices.

The U.S. Embassy in our country must take note of the behavior of this transnational company and report it to the U.S. Government because, whether anybody likes it or not, its attitude causes the generalized repudiation not only of Texaco, but also of the administration of President Reagan himself, because our peoples make no distinctions, particularly at this time of upheaval in Central America.

We have always said that foreign capital is welcome, but this should be self-generating, productive capital. In other words, foreign capital should reinforce our country's assets, benefit our economy, and be extended with loyalty instead of being purely speculative. It should be used as an investment to expand our industries.

U.S. REPUBLICANS CANNOT SWEEP PAST POLICIES AWAY

PA311538 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Republicans in Power in U.S."]

[Text] The Republican Party in November 1980 won the elections in the United States. Now the Republicans led by President Ronald Reagan will exercise power, replacing James Carter who lost by a wide margin.

There has been much speculation in Latin America as to the meaning of Ronald Reagan's election to the Presidency, based on the Republican Party platform announced during the U.S. electoral campaign. Based on those political definitions, many conservative politicians have hopes of recovering their lost prestige with moral, financial and military support from the new U.S. administration.

In our opinion, these hopes are unfounded.

U.S. foreign policy cannot undergo such a radical change, as the most retrograde sectors of the continent expect, including those in Honduras.

It cannot change so completely, unless the traditional democratic domestic policy of the United States becomes that of a dictatorial regime. It is impossible to believe that the Republicans will wipe out with one stroke of the pen the conquests of the U.S. people, which have served as the basis for democracies in other countries.

When the United States declared its independence, the right of the people to rebel was recognized if their government should change from respect for freedom to arbitrary rule.

With Abraham Lincoln, the United States achieved a democracy which serves as an example for many peoples of the world, including Latin America: "The government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Moreover, international relationships are based on international treaties like the OAS and UN Charters. These two fundamental documents cannot be swept away by the unilateral decision of one government.

What can Honduras expect from the U.S. Government inaugurated on 20 January 1981?

Normal relations are based on international law, mutual respect and reciprocal benefit, without detriment to the dignity of either nation and in accordance with the principle of juridical equality of the states.

If Honduras were shirking its duties and obligations, anything could happen in the relations not only with the United States but with other nations of this and other continents.

We believe that this is not the case, that no one in the government or the political parties, is looking for submissive or improper relations because the awareness of nationality is a treasure that should not be diminished or suspended, regardless of the difficulties a nation may encounter.

We understand the complexity of the world's present situation, a world which is moving toward a more just system of international economic relations. It is also necessary to understand the depth of the crisis of the relations between the developed and the developing countries.

The world does not move back toward the past, it does not beat a retreat. On the contrary, people want to assert their personalities, to solve their problems by themselves, to save the world from another war, and to establish new norms of coexistence on a regional and worldwide scale.

The people of the United States and their government are not excluded from this effort. On the contrary, their great scientific, technological and cultural capabilities are very important factors for cooperation and peace.

Let no one in Honduras believe that with Reagan's rise to power all the values on which international relations are based will tumble and that it is time to use force to recover lost positions.

It would be a serious mistake to use political campaign promises, which were made to obtain votes, as a basis for international policies, and to state that the principle of self-determination of peoples has disappeared.

'VAST' SUBVERSIVE PLAN AGAINST COUNTRY MAY EXIST

PA021904 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has been learned that in light of a possible failure by the guerrillas in El Salvador, the international agents of subversion may be planning to carry out destabilization plans in other Central American countries, presumably in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras. The idea gained strength last week when the Honduran military and police authorities detected subversive plans that were being prepared in various parts of the country.

Honduras might be the next target of subversion, but the armed forces allegedly dealt a harsh blow against those plans by detecting not only the arms contraband but the guerrillas' plots as well.

The training school, the weapons, the vouchers [bonos], the communications equipment and other materiel seized in Comayagua, Siguatepeque and La Paz constitute visible evidence that large-scale subversive plans were being prepared and that the idea was to organize a subversive guerrilla organization in Honduras.

According to the reports received, the Salvadoran guerrillas have been instructed to leave their struggle and to carry out actions in other countries in the area, less prepared to confront guerrilla activities. It is believed that the Honduran military authorities have detected a vast plan for subversion and that they might present a thorough report to the people either this week or early next week to show them that they can be absolutely sure that the armed forces are ready to defend the country's democratic institutions.

We urge the political parties, particularly the traditional ones, to get together with the armed forces in an effort to create a solid and joint front aimed at defending peace in Honduras.

ANTI-SANDINIST FORCES RELEASE COMMUNIQUES

PA021953 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The counterrevolutionary elements that staged an armed clash with Sandinist troops on 27 January, in Los Encinos, did not come from Honduras. They continue operating on Nicaraguan territory, in the neighboring country's mountains, in what is known as hills 85-106. Some 7,000 men reportedly comprise the forces fighting the Nicaraguan Government system.

The above is stated in the communiques released somewhere in Nicaragua by the so-called anticommunist guerrilla forces and the National Liberation Army.

According to the communiques, at about 1000 on 27 January, the counterrevolutionaries were headed for Mata de Platano, Suyatal and Las Manos, when they engaged Sandinist People's Army troops in combat in Los Encinos. Fighting lasted 1 hour 45 minutes.

The Sandinists numbered about 60 and they suffered 19 casualties, the communiques say, adding that guerrilla Commander Diablo died when the grenade he was about to throw at the Sandinist party accidentally exploded.

According to the counterrevolutionaries, they captured two Sandinists, one of them a Cuban, the other a Nicaraguan. The two were interrogated and they disclosed that in Nicaragua there are military bases with Cuban and Soviet personnel, especially in Condega, Somoto, Ocotal and Somotillo. They also revealed that the Nicaraguan authorities are waiting for several Soviet ships loaded with weapons to arrive any day now.

According to the anticommunist guerrillas' communiques, the two captured men also revealed that arms are being smuggled into Honduras through san Antonio de Arauca.

The anticommunist guerrilla forces and the National Liberation Army say that during the 27 January operation, they managed to seize 17 rifles, and machineguns--M-16, Galil and others of Soviet make--a radio transmitter and military supplies.

In their communique the anticommunist guerrilla forces deny that they are operating from Honduran territory. They claim that their base of operations is in the Nicaraguan mountains, that their operations have been launched from what is known as hills 85-106 and that they are about 7,000 men strong.

The anticommunist guerrilla forces say in conclusion:

The Nicaraguan mountains is where we are preparing ourselves. We are not using another country's soil. The Sandinist commanders now this, but for internal propaganda purposes, they are trying to involve other countries in a situation that only concerns us Nicaraguans. They end their communiques with the expression: A Nicaragua free from both Somozism and communism. Somewhere in the Nicaraguan mountains.

NICARAGUA

BISHOPS SEE JUNTA; MINISTERS MAY CONTACT POPE

PA040459 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] A delegation of the episcopal conference headed by Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, expressed to the five members of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction their great concern over the present situation of the country on the political, economic and social levels, during a meeting held Tuesday, 27 January, at the government palace.

The prelates who attended the conclave, in addition to Msgr Obando y Bravo, included Msgr Salvador Schaffer, bishop of Bluefields; Msgr Ruben Lopez Ardon, bishop of Esteli; and Msgr Julian Barni, bishop of Matagalpa.

All of them told the junta members about their concern over the problems affecting Nicaragua at the present time as well as the course of the educational activities.

Another important point brought up was related to the prisoners, their conditions and the trails underway. The junta members were told of the need to treat the prisoners like human beings. They also asked for pending trials to be speeded up and settled.

Monsignor Barni, one of the persons attending the meeting, said the junta members had been most receptive throughout.

The members of the episcopal conference met on 26 January with officials who are also priests: Father Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister; and Father Ernesty Cardenal, culture minister. They were not able to speak with Father Edgar Parrales, social welfare minister, because he was out of the country.

The priest officials were told that the deadline for them to choose between continuing in the government or administering the Holy Gospel had expired; that the religious laws and mandates which applied to their cases were clear and specific, but that they still could resort to the Holy See.

Broaching the subject, Monsignor Barni said that they had expressed their intention to contact the pope, but that he really did not know what they could do. I believe perhaps they may request an extension of the deadline, Monsignor Barni said, but I really don't know. It is up to them to decide what they are going to do.

BISHOPS SAY EDUCATION MUST BE OPEN, CHRISTIAN

PA030003 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Commenting on the government's national education survey, the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference affirmed today that education in Nicaragua "must be eminently Christian."

In early January, the Sandinist government began asking all of the country's organizations to air their views "in order to gather opinions that will help define the goals and objectives of Nicaraguan education."

After indicating that for the church, educating is a part of its evangelistic mission, the bishops state that the new Nicaraguan society must struggle to suppress from its individual life--and a suitable education must help people do this--"all that is unworthy of their human dignity or offends the postulates of their religion, which is eminently Christian."

After stressing that the neediest people are found in the rural areas, the bishops say it is extremely urgent to increase the number of rural schools in this country, by increasing education budget while "eliminating superfluous, unproductive and consumer-oriented budgets."

The prelates add in their document that "it is not so urgent to stress education at the preschoolers' level" as long as a good primary and secondary school education and education for adults are guaranteed.

"In a very special way, the child's first formative years are the concern of parents at home or, if necessary, at the center freely chosen by them as the most trustworthy," the Episcopal Conference goes on.

Regarding the contents of education that contributes to the development of the Nicaraguan society, the bishops feel that "no educational program will suitably develop the Nicaraguan society unless the fundamental values of man are respected and developed, along with his self-esteem and the first and fundamental initiation is at and under the tutelage of the home."

The Episcopal Conference feels that "in order to organize a new education in accordance with the people's aspirations, this education must also be an open, dynamic and continuous process, in keeping with the Christian aspirations of Nicaraguans, who are always attentive to the indications of the church."

They add: The realitv of the country and of its peoples, its characteristics, qualities, principles and suggestions must be taken into consideration, as well as all that promotes not only a material but a significant cultural, moral, and spiritual development of the people."

They point out that "we do not think it is acceptable that only the state should be exclusively in charge of the teaching career. Rather, each citizen should have access to freedom of thought, expression and a teaching post."

Elsewhere in the lengthy document, the bishops say that the church wants to continue exercising its right to educating the faithful, as a specific response to its specific evangelical mission.

"If the nationalization of private education is not merely a draft project, but a fundamental measure already issued by the government through the Education Ministry, in order to express an opinion, one should be familiar with its definition and scope. Otherwise, the expression is ambiguous and might lead to thoughts about annuling the freedom of teaching and, therefore, the parents' right to select their children's education," the bishops add in their document.

The bishops' opinion on the national educational consultation was learned after the Atlantic coast region became the first area to turn in the results of a survey in which the people of the coast expressed their doubts and needs in connection with education.

HONDURANS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH REVOLUTION

PA310055 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Hondurans living in Nicaragua today issued a statement which stressed the complicity of Honduran reactionary sectors with the bands of Somozist guards who enter Nicaragua to bring destruction and death. The Hondurans also expressed solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution and their willingness to contribute to the defense of the Nicaraguan process in the face of any counterrevolutionary action that U.S. imperialism sponsors.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH UN--Nicaragua Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto and Juan Luis Narrabu, UN representative here, have signed a mutual cooperation agreement for the implementation of a program for the development of the environment in the Caribbean. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81 PA]

FISHING BOAT FROM CUBA--Havana, 20 Jan (EFE)--Cuba has formally delivered Nicaragua a fishing vessel built by Nicaraguans who are being trained in Cuba. It is 16.16 meters long and will be named after Capt Carlos Ulloa, who died in Playa Giron in 1961. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 21 Jan 81 PA]

NEW JUDICIARY POSITIONS--In a news conference held by the supreme court justices, it was reported that several reforms to the judiciary are being planned. These reforms include the appointment of an official in charge of seizures. This duty is being currently carried out by the judges. The creation of a department to train judiciary officials is also being planned. It was also reported that new criminal court districts for Masaya, Leon and Matagalpa are being created. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81 PA]

PLI RADIO PROGRAM--The Independent Liberal Party will have a radio program every Sunday beginning in February over Radio Noticias. The program will be from 0900 to 1000. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81 PA]

WORKERS TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES IN BASIC INDUSTRY

FL030036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], the party and Fidel can have complete confidence that the workers of the chemical, mining and energy industries will tackle and overcome all obstacles in the building of socialism. This assurance is contained in the main report rendered to the constituent congress of the trade union that will include the workers of those sectors. The congress opened in Havana today.

After explaining the decision of the 40th CTC national council meeting to join the 73,000 workers of these three industries into a single trade union, the main report outlined the process prior to the congress. It also described the work done over recent years as well as future plans.

The report notes aspects of production assemblies and criticizes some administrations which limit their participation to mere formalities without offering information which would encourage workers to express their ideas about problems at the work place.

The report urges the congress to express itself in support for continued work to strengthen the union's action for the defense of the country since only military preparedness will guarantee, in case of an aggresion, the use of the complex military equipment to its full capacity.

Lastly, the report expresses the ties of brotherhood and of irrevocable friendship which bind the chemical, mining and energy workers with their Soviet colleagues.

Basic Industry Growth Report

FL022021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Growth rates of 6 percent in the Basic Industry Ministry and 4 percent in the Light Industry Ministry are planned for the current 5-year period [1981-85]. This has been emphasized in the main report rendered at the Constituent Congress of the National Chemical, Mining and Energy Industry Workers Trade Union which has opened in Havana.

Ramon Cardona, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the union's organizing committee, read the report which notes that a growth rate of between 10 and 15 percent is planned in oil refining during the 5-year period. Such an increase, expressed in metric tons, means that more than 3 million tons of crude oil have to be processed.

By the end of the current 5-year period, the expansion of oil refining capacity that will be undertaken represents investments of 2 and 1/2 times more than that made in the previous 50-year period, stresses the main report to the Congress of Chemical, Mining and Energy Workers. The report then emphasizes that the planned investments will provide considerable increases in national production of oil byproducts, including liquid gas and kerosene, for consumption of the population. Increased production of manufactured gas in the city of Havana also should be obtained.

A 30-percent increase in the production of fertilizers also is planned over these 5 years. Other sectors of vital importance--bottles and other glass containers--should experience increases on the order of 50 percent.

Generation of electric power is expected to increase by more than 50 percent during the current 5-year period, it was announced in the main report to the delegates to the Constituent Congress of the Chemical, Mining and Energy Workers Trade Union. An additional 1,000 to 1,200 megawatts is planned. Moreover, work will be done on the construction of the first nuclear powerplant located in Juragua, Cienfuegos Province, and on hydroelectric plants [hidroacumuladoras] in the central part of the country.

Further on Report

FL022134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] In his report to the Congress of Chemical, Mining and Energy Workers, Ramon Cardona announced that gradual increases in salt production are expected during the current 5-year period. The member of the party Central Committee added that a production of more than 600,000 tons of common salt and 500,000 tons of industrial salts should be attained over the next 5 years. He emphasized that it is necessary to increase the quality of these products and to create surpluses in order to be able to export common salt by the end of the 5-year period.

Cardona said it was only fair to highlight the extraordinary effort made by salt workers despite the fact that objective factors at times have affected the results of their work.

The current production of inner tubes and tires is expected to double during the current 5-year period, emphasizes the main report to the Constituent Congress of the Chemical, Mining and Energy Workers Trade Union. Nickel production also will experience a considerable increase with the completion of the refurbishing of the Moa and Nicaro plants and the placing in operation of the one under construction in Punta Gorda. Increases likewise are expected in the production of other minerals such as copper and chromium. It was announced that the construction of a plant at the Castellanos mine in Pinar del Rio will be started to exploit the fields of zinc, lead, pyrite and barite.

Regarding the production of paints, the report notes that increases are expected and that the construction of a plant for intermediate resins is planned.

BASIC INDUSTRY WORKERS CONGRESS ELECT LEADERS

FL040032 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The delegations to the first Congress of Chemical, Mining and Energy Workers have elected party Central Committee member Ramon Cardona Nuevo and Luisa Carballo as secretary general and deputy secretary general of their recently formed trade union. During this morning's session, the 253 delegates present also learned the names of the comrades who will compose the Secretariat General for the period just beginning.

The participants in the important meeting also heard a special speech by (German Ordone), member of the Colombian Workers Trade Union [as heard], who participated in the congress at the invitation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC).

CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga Menendez chaired the final activities of the congress which will end an hour from now in the CTC's Lazaro Pena Auditorium.

CASTRO ASSIGNS HOUSING CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES

FL030050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has assigned a housing construction brigade to each miscellaneous crops enterprise of Havana Province.

This was announced by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in the province, at a ceremony held in Melena del Sur. De la Nuez emphasized that the action follows the effort being made in the area to join state and peasant land for better utilization of equipment and the creation of conditions for the formation of agricultural-livestock production cooperatives.

GDR'S DEPUTY CHAIRMAN WEISS CONTINUES VISIT

Isle of Youth Tour

FL022251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has visited the Segundo Congreso del Partido Ceramics Plant in the Isle of Youth. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, accompanied Weiss who heads his country's delegation to the 10th session of the Cuba-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Workers of the 1 de Enero and Segundo Congreso del Partido Ceramics plants as well as GDR technicians and specialists who are helping in the development of the ceramics industry on the Isle of Youth welcomed the visitors upon their arrival. The young working woman, (Belquis Avalo), read a communique of greetings which emphasizes the firm ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation that exist between our peoples.

End of Isle of Youth Visit

FL030042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] A German delegation led by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has left the Isle of Youth accompanied by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo. Armando Manresa, alternate member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in that special municipality, and Roberto Ogando, president of the island's People's Government Assembly, bade a farewell to the delegation.

The GDR delegation is participating in the 10th meeting of the Cuba-GDR joint committee which has been holding talks since 30 January. The talks will conclude 5 February with a cooperation protocol signed by the two sides.

Visit to Trinidad

FL031310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The delegation headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers, has toured museums in the colonial city of Trinidad in Sancti Spiritus, visited by German scientist Alexander Humboldt in the 19th century. The group included Harry Spindler, the GDR's ambassador to Cuba; (Huber Bill), an aide in the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; and (Dieter Gaudich), responsible for Cuba in the Council of Ministers. The visitors were accompanied by PCC Central Committee member Julio Garcia Olivera and (Juan Newry), Cuban ambassador and economic counselor in the GDR, respectively.

SWISS PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT

FL031752 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Raul Roa, acting president of the National Assembly, has seen off Mr (Jean Siegler), a member of the Swiss Federal Assembly who concluded his visit to Cuba. Mr (Siegler) met with Roa to discuss the achievements and progress attained by Cuba. The meeting was held in a fraternal atmosphere and in its course, they exchanged views on the international situation and the strengthening of parliamentary relations between the two countries.

BRITAIN TO TAKE NEW LOOK AT CARIBBEAN AID

FL291505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sunday (CANA)--Foreign aid to the Caribbean is having such "a great effect" that Britain now feels that a number of countries in the region are no longer in need of direct assistance, Nicholas Ridley, the British Foreign Office minister responsible for this hemisphere, told journalists Friday night.

Mr Ridley returned to London following a 1-week swing through the region that also took him to Barbados, St Lucia, Dominica, Antigua and Anguilla.

Mr Ridley said that the Caribbean had come into "very good shape" despite a bad world economic situation.

He described the east Caribbean islands as good performers and not in need of direct assistance because of the rise in living standards.

Among these he listed the Cayman Islands, Bermuda, the Bahamas, "and to a certain extent Barbados."

The minister said that in the current financial year Britain was dispensing 30 million pounds to the Caribbean, but added that his government saw aid "not as a permanence," but rather something aimed at getting countries up to a level " from which they can take off."

While saying that Britain would concentrate its assistance to countries with the weakest economies, he made it clear that those countries which were undemocratic and guilty of human rights violations could expect no assistance.

He refused to say which countries in the region--if any--Britian had identified as being undemocratic and human rights violators.

Asked specifically about British aid to Grenada where a left-leaning People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is in power following the 1979 overthrow of Eric Gairy, Mr Ridley said that the island was receiving no new bilateral assistance but was benefitting from multilateral programmes in which "we pay our fair share."

LEEWARD, WINDWARD ISLANDS MINISTERS HOLD MEETING

FL311420 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Caribbean cannot move forward if the region's planners cannot see the link between education and some of the region's economic ills such as unemployment. This was made clear by this country's Education Minister Brother George Louison as he addressed today's opening session of a 2-day conference of education ministers from the Leeward and Windward Islands (?being held) in Dominica.

Brother Louison said that historically the region's education system had tended to produce and create a people that often looked towards the outside to solve their problems rather then themselves. Brother Louison ended his address by stating that education definitely had a role to play in the regional integration process.

Today's session was also addressed by Antigua's Education Minister (William Harris) who used the occasion to point out that education is not a system for the privileged but for the development of the whole individual. (Harris), speaking in behalf of his brother colleagues from the Leeward Islands, also urged the conference to come up with possible solutions towards uplifting the education process in the less developed CARICOM territories.

This meeting of education ministers in Dominica will, among other things, review university studies [words indistinct] and the ever increasing costs of textbooks. The meeting is the first of its kind to be held by education ministers from the Windward and Leeward Islands.

BAHAMAS

HAITAIANS REGISTER FOR REPATRIATION DURING AMNESTY

FL301635 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 26 Jan 81 p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] Over 150 illegal Haitian immigrants were to return to their homeland--the poorest in the Caribbean--aboard the government tender Lady Moore today.

They represent some of the 775 illegal immigrants, who registered for repatriation during the 12-week amnesty period, which ended January 18.

Alexandre Paul, the Haitian consul-general for the Bahamas, said today the repatriation program is proving to be a success.

He estimated that there are only about 7,000 illegal Haitian immigrants throughout the Bahamas. The Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs said there are between 20,000 and 40,000 people living in the Bahamas illegally, the majority of whom are Haitians.

"Since October we haven't seen any new arrival of illegal Haitian immigrants," Mr Paul said. "The situation is improving. We haven't had any Haitians in prison for being in the Bahamas (illegally) for the past three months.

"The program is working very well in my opinion," he said. "This is the long-awaited answer to the problem. In my opinion there are not 40,000 Haitians here illegally. I think there are about 7,000 including (those) on the other islands."

Contrary to the ministry's statement that it has an agreement with the Haitian Government to repatriate 400 Haitians a month, Mr Paul said: "We are returning the number of Haitians who wish to return home. There is no limit to that."

BARBADOS

ADAMS REAFFIRMS PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

FL291500 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Barbados' prime minister, Mr Tom Adams, said yesterday that the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) could not permanently endure "half slave and half free".

"The principle of democratic elections is, in my view, so vital to any association in our area that a government which attacks the very idea of holding elections--after all, elections of a sort are held in the Soviet Union--is attacking the most fundamental of all the concepts which underly the future of closer association in the Caribbean", he said.

Mr Adams was addressing the second and final day of his Barbados Labor Party's annual conference. Venue was Marine House, Christ Church.

Mr Adams, who recently came under fire from Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government leader, Maurice Bishop, after he made a call for general elections in the spice isle, said that country was the one failure Barbados had. He was looking at his government's improved relationships with its Caribbean neighbors in St Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

"We have, however, one failure in the Caribbean. Not with Cuba, with whom Barbados enjoys very good relations, typified by the fact that President Castro was the first foreign leader to send me his greetings for our last independence day, even though we were in the midst of having to put up with the abuse of his would-be satellite in Grenada".

Mr Adams said Mr Bishop stood self-condemned, indeed fouled, by the intemperance of language that, as head of state, he has chosen to employ. He said it was perhaps significant that Bishop had chosen to attack Barbados.

Said Mr Adams: "He did not attack Dr Eric Williams when Dr Williams let it be known that Mr Bishop's letters of entreaty were being put aside unopened, a contemptuous rebuff for Mr Bishop and his government. Nor has he attacked Mr Milton Cato when, on the subject of Caribbean elections, Mr Cato said that he expected democratic countries to have them at least once every five years."

The prime minister added that Barbados was singled out as the enemy.

He said he took this as a tribute to the success that Barbados has achieved by pursuing policies of democracy and economic freedom directly contrary to those advocated by Mr Bishop.

Mr Adams warned that in relation to the associations that now existed between CARICOM countries and to the possibility of closer associations, CARICOM could not permanently endure half slave and half free.

"The principle of democratic elections is, in my view, so vital to any association in our area that a government which attacks the very idea of holding elections is attacking the most fundamental of all the concepts which underly the future of closer association in the Caribbean".

"Barbados certainly will find it impossible to accept that this situation can continue for ever".

Adams Reelected BLP Chairman

FL291520 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams has been elected unopposed as chairman of the ruling Barbados Labour Party. Other officers elected at a meeting of the national executive of the BLP last Thursday night were: Delisle Bradshaw, first vice chairman; Senator Keith Hinds, second vice chairman and Senator Hutson Linton, third vice chairman. The assistant secretaries are Wendell Cummings, George Griffith and Milroy Reece. The public relations officer is now Senator O'Brien Trotman. The former first vice chairman, Senator Leroy Brathwaite stepped down from office.

GRENADA

ARMED FORCES CONDUCT MANEUVERS OVER WEEKEND

FL022320 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Military maneuvers organized by the security forces in Grenada ended yesterday with members of the People's Revolutionary Government addressing the participants in various parts of the island. The maneuvers began last Friday when members of the People's Revolutionary Army, the Grenada police service and the people's militia went into a weekend of extensive training.

Speaking to RFG [Radio Free Grenada] news, an official of the security forces said that the turnouts at the weekend sessions were extremely good with all members of the security forces displaying a high level of discipline. He said that although the weather was bad over the weekend, the troops remained in high spirits.

Yesterday, many Grenadians turned out to witness the closing ceremonies in St George's, St Patrick and St Andrew.

CUBANA AIRLINES BEGINS WEEKLY FLIGHTS TO GRENADA

FL310046 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Summary] A Cubana aircraft landed at Pearl's airport this afternoon, the first of weekly flights between Grenada and Cuba. News about the Friday weekly flights had been made public Sunday evening by Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop during a meeting at St George's Market Square.

Communications and Works Minister Brother Selwyn Strachan spoke at this afternoon's welcome ceremony, commending the Cuban people for the services provided. Other speakers at the ceremony were Cuban ambassador to Grenada Brother Julian Torres Bizo; the director of the Cubana enterprise, Orlando Interian, and Brother (Rand Danny) of the People's Revolutionary Government.

Scores of people were on hand to witness the landing of the Cubana flight this afternoon. On board that flight was the director of the Cubana enterprise Orlando Interian as well as a number of Grenadian officials, including the deputy commissioner of police (E.N. Singhmat).

JAMAICA

$26-MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH UK

FL301645 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Governments of Jamaica and the United Kingdom yesterday signed a 6-million pounds (J$25,747,500) program loan agreement which will be made available immediately. Signing took place at Jamaica House. Announcement of the loan was made earlier this month.

The agreement was signed by prime minister, the Hon Edward Seaga, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, British minister of state in the Foreign Office on behalf of the British Government.

The loan is for 25 years at 6 percent interest including a 3-year grace period.

Speaking at the brief signing ceremony, Mr Seaga said that among the terms of the loan was that it had to be drawn down and fully utilised by March 31 this year.

It was therefore necessary, he said, for the private sector to fully utilize the facilities offered in the loan as quickly as possible.

He was therefore taking the opportunity of the signing ceremony to notify the private sector of the facilities for the importation of food and services.

He further urged them to make their application as early as possible.

He said that this loan was similar to four previous loans made by the United Kingdom for import programs.

THOMPSON UNANIMOUSLY REELECTED PNP CHAIRMAN

FL301650 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Jan 81 p 12

[Text] Mr Dudley Thompson, M.P., was unanimously reelected chairman of the People's National Party [PNP] at a meeting of the National Executive Committee, at the Kingston Inter-Continental Hotel yesterday.

Also reelected was Mr Bobby Jones, the deputy chairman.

The meeting which was held to elect the chairman, deputy chairman and members of the party's executive other than the top officers, received the resignation of one of the party's two deputy secretaries, Dr Paul Robertson. In handing in his resignation, Dr Robertson indicated that he would continue working for the PNP in whatever capacity he may be needed.

Eleven members were named to the party's executive. They are Messrs John Junor, Hugh Small, Carl Thompson, Mrs Majorie Taylor, Dr Winston Davison, Douglas Graham, Donald Buchanan, Michael Peart, Kingsley Robotham, Sydney Isaacs and Rowan Skyers.

Six regional representatives--one for each region--were named. They are Dr Desmond Leaky (Region 1); Mr Vincent Edwards (Region 2); Mr Arthur Jones (Region 3); Mr O.D. Ramtallie (Region 4); Mr Winston Jones (Region 5) and Mr Howard Cooke (Region 6).

Representatives for the PNP youth organization, the women's movement and the National Workers' Union, were also named. In addition, there were three persons who were co-opted and three members of the parliamentary group. These members, together with the party president, the four vice-presidents, the general secretary and the deputy general secretary make up the party's executive. The only office outstanding was that of treasurer, and the election of this officer is to take place at a meeting of the Executive Committee. PNP President Michael Manley presided at the meeting.

CONTROVERSY OVER JBC TREATMENT OF NEWS REPORTED

FL311428 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Journalists of the news department of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC) have denied charges of the lack of professionalism leveled by the interim board of directors appointed by the new government. The journalists issued a communique in which they demanded that the board withdraw its charges or else they will lodge legal action.

The controversy over the JBC newscasts arose early in the week when the new board of directors (?expressed) dissatisfaction with the treatment of some news items in the last few months. [Words indistinct] said that the (?board) was considering the possibility of closing down the news department in order to restructure it. [Words indistinct] such statement, the board has in the past few days fired 20 workers in what (?some) organization called the effect of political discrimination.

ST LUCIA

ODLUM REACTS TO UK MOVES 'TO ISOLATE GRENADA'

FL022334 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] St Lucia's Foreign Affairs Minister George Odlum has taken to task recent moves by the British Government to isolate Grenada. Mr Odlum was referring specifically to a decision by the Margaret Thatcher government to omit Grenada from the itinerary of a review commission which is looking at the operation of the banana industry in the eastern Caribbean.

Recently, the British junior minister of state, Nicholas Ridley, while on a tour to the eastern Caribbean stated that his government will help what he called its democratic friends who are following in the same way of Britain. Mr Odlum has reacted to that statement saying whereas he could understand the foreign policy of the British Government to exclude Grenada from aid, he found it distressing that the decision to exclude the spice isle from the itinerary of the commission. [sentence as heard]

JACKSON OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

FL301630 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Frontier matters, closer relations with neighbouring states and economic cooperation among developing countries will be among Guyana's major foreign policy pursuits for 1981.

According to foreign affairs minister, Rashleigh Jackson, these issues are critical to Guyana's development thrust and her international commitments.

The country's broad foreign policy objectives for the year remained the same-security, unity and national development--he explained.

He said that the termination of the initial duration of the protocol of Port-of-Spain in 1982 makes it imperative that considerable attention be paid this year to the border issue with Venezuela.

In commenting on relations with Suriname, Cde. Jackson said he has been scheduled to visit Suriname later this month to pursue the commitments which had been agreed upon with former Suriname foreign minister, Dr Andre Haakmat, regarding Guayana-Suriname relations.

The dismissal of Dr Haakmat was, therefore, a temporary setback. He was confident, however, that the new foreign minister, H.H. Naarendorp, would be amenable to continuing the dialogue which had been started.

Cde. Jackson noted that Guyana was committed to helping create the kind of international climate which is conducive to the achievement of our national and international objectives. His ministry was thus gearing itself for active involvement in those initiatives intended to alter the nature of relations among developing countries and between the developed world and the developing world. (GNA) [Government News Agency].

GUYANA TO GET JAPANESE GRANT FOR FISHING INDUSTRY

FL031720 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 29 Jan (CANA)--Japan has extended a further seven million dollars (G), (US$2.7 million) grant to aid to the Guyana Government to develop its fishing industry, the state-owned GUYANA CHRONICLE reported here today.

The money is to be used for the construction of a wharf and supplementary facilities in the republic.

The paper said the Government of Guyana had been making "efforts to promote the modernization of the fisheries through construction of fishing bases and the improvement of processing of fishery products and in this connection has requested Japan to extend a grant aid for the execution of the project for fisheries development".

Japan has already extended grants amounting to about $4.2 million (US$1.6 million) in 1978 and some $3.7 million (US$1.4 million) in 1979 for two phases of the fish port complex on the southern fringes of the city.

Japan has also given about $2.8 million (US$1.1 million) to aid a massive drainage and irrigation project.